

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.
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Notice to Correspondents.
We respectfully ask that our correspondents will forward by the Express Messengers, letters giving important news intended for publication.
We make this request with the view of obtaining promptly such correspondence as frequently fails to reach us through the mails until it has grown old and stale.

There is the prospect of a war with England, and we know that with many there is a thrill of gratification at the prospect. There is a disposition not to enter with calmness into the discussion, and to meet the English Cabinet upon the basis they propose; and, what is worse, not to adopt the same pacific tone. There is good and sufficient cause for this country to act with some superiority towards England, because she has always presumed upon our difficulties. When we were engaged in the Mexican war, Great Britain considered it a fine opportunity to mislead and out down our boundaries from 54° 40' to 49°. When the fishery question occurred, however, a few years after, England found this country too powerful, and humbly repudiated her position; and had much to say about our "American cousins," and the nationality of the two nations. When she fired on our vessels in the Gulf, and actually in our waters insulted our flag, the nation, united, was aroused; and even the imbecile Government of Buchanan was compelled to demand a disavowal. The disavowal came, promptly. The country was united and at peace. The Southern and Northern politicians were equally ready for a war. We had immense resources and a warlike people. It was no time to hesitate. War with England was to her the loss of her English possessions in America; and our English cousin mildly and modestly equivocated, shuffled, and finally declared that her navy had no right to search neutral vessels in a time of peace, reserving the right to do so in time of war.

In the treaty of 1846, between America and England, it was understood that the island of 49°, extending out to Vancouver's line, was to be our boundary. In spite of this, the island of San Juan was claimed by Great Britain, and British authority established over it. Until General Harney, then commanding that department, had taken the decisive step of placing one company of United States regulars there to protect American citizens. Then there was shrieking and sobbing, and a cry for "rights," until, finally, a joint occupation was conceded until the question as to whom the island belonged was settled. It never has been settled, although every one is fully aware that it is right ought to be ours.

The burning of the Caroline at an earlier period, and a hundred other petty acts of irritation, have served to keep alive this flame, and nothing could be more popular in this country than a war with England.

The feeling naturally irritates and keeps alive a flame even when the British government is reported to have adopted a somewhat pacific tone in their demand. Without entering into any discussion in relation to their claims, we think that nothing is more just and right than that the nation should act without temper. We are sufficiently powerful to be fearless in the matter, and certainly the nation ought to act with the dignity which the immense cost of blood and treasure demands. Even in a single-handed contest we could hold our own and seize British America, and it is clear that it will not be a single-handed contest. If England was upon the United States the whole civilized world will be plunged into war.

An important duty rising out of the crisis is to establish upon a firm basis, recognizable by the world, a system of international law, in relation to the rights of neutrals in time of war. England has been always ultra on one side, the United States on the other.

The English doctrine has prevailed, and it is well said by our own Wheaton that the rules of international morality, recognized by the received writers on public law, "are founded on the supposition that the conduct which is observed by one nation towards another, in conformity with these rules, will be observed by other nations towards it. The duties imposed by these rules are thus enforced, not only by moral sanctions, but also by the apprehensions on the parts of sovereigns and nations that they may incur the hostility of other States in case they should violate maxims generally received and respected by the civilized world." The science which teaches the reciprocal duties of sovereign States is not, therefore, adds Wheaton, "a vain and useless study, as some have pretended." There is now an opportunity to decide this question, so that all nations can understand it. If England insists upon her previous doctrine, her demand is ridiculous and should be despised. If, however, the powerful navies of other nations induce that nation to modify and place her demands upon a basis in which all nations agree, it would be wrong, in every sense of the word, for us to lose ourselves in the wrong in the war, and place the advantage, by usurping the right to establish an international maritime law for the whole world.

DUTY OF THE PRESS.—During these terrible times, when the fabric of the Government is threatened with dissolution, we are pained and surprised to see such a number of the papers of the day, claiming to be loyal, pursuing a policy so ill advised and dangerous to the country—bellowing loudly for the suppression of the rebellion, and steadily at the same time, by sectional articles, throwing oil instead of water into the threatening flames.

Whilst we bitterly and with all our editorial ability denounced Mr. Lincoln and his party platform, and did by honest endeavor strive to defeat him for the Presidency, we now think since his election to office, and considering the state of our Republic, that, as a patriotic, conservative, Union-loving journalist, we should lend our aid to him as the exponent of our government so long as, with honesty of heart and

fixedness of purpose, he proposes, by sound policy, legal measures, and constitutional adherence, to relieve our distressed land of her present woes.

But, instead of admonishing the President by urgent appeals to stand firm on the corner stone of the Constitution; to cast off the filthy and poisonous influences of radicalism; to shun like a pestilence the dangerous poison of sectionalism, we find a party in the north so utterly blinded by a ridiculous fanaticism, that it persists in attempting to drive him into exactly the opposite channel.

Such men must be both fanatics and fools. Do they forget, when urging the policy of arming slaves and proclaiming freedom to the races, that they forfeit the respect of right-minded men? Do they forget we are a nation of white men, powerful in all things that pertain to the making of a successful war; that with a population of twenty odd millions of inhabitants, that still love the glorious stars and stripes of the nation, we have elements which, if properly applied, insure success? Do they forget that, with our financial strength, agricultural advantages, and capacity for concentrating and wielding our stupendous army, we can, with judicious management and good generalship, completely overcome any force that can be brought against us?

Do they forget that we are fully able to cope with and destroy our enemies in a hand to hand struggle, and without resorting to measures that make the blood curdle with shuddering horror? Does the Abolition party not know that by such a course it fans and feeds the flame of treason, which will weaken and die out under the influence of a sound policy and well managed army? With such reasoning they are misguided, and still persist in their treason, for it is such. In maintaining the position of loyalty to the Government we are looking to the laws of the land, and deem all party platforms and prejudices out of the question.

And with earnest appeal we call upon Mr. Lincoln to continue to discountenance the Camerons, Cochrans, Phillipses, and Smiths; and, by the power of his position as our Chief Magistrate, to crush the heads of the vipers that threaten to sting the nation.

Let the entire press look honestly to the consummation of our great design—that is, the restoration of our country to its once majestic proportions. Let the Southern people, the mass of whom are honest, see that we are not fighting to interfere with their State institutions, but simply to reconstruct the shattered walls of the national temple.

If our Congress will legislate—and they seem determined to pass something—for the sake of humanity and a bleeding country let them avoid interference with subjects over which they have no authority, and pass such measures as will strengthen the Government, and not weaken it.

What could Congress promise to the people if they pass radical measures, directly in the face of all constitutional teachings, and succeed in voting down the President's veto, which, we believe, would immediately follow? Nothing but ruin—utter and hopeless ruin.

With a conservative President, conservative Congress, prudent press, and powerful army, we could proceed to the nations of the earth and the Jeff. Davis conspirators, that ours is the just cause; that we are for constitutional liberty and the perpetuation of the greatest Republic that God, in His infinite wisdom, ever permitted to exist; and could satisfy them, that to persist longer in a treason so wicked, is only putting off the day when they must submit to the authority of the United States government—a government powerful enough to demand submission, and just enough to render to every man his individual, social, and political rights, as guaranteed by the constitution of the land. If we fight for the Constitution, we must fight with it; and we again repeat that the fanatical demagogues that howl for the prosecution of the present lamentable war, upon any other ground than strict Constitutional adherence, are traitors to the country they pretend to love.

The Frankfort Yeoman, a newspaper edited with more ability than it ever has been previously, because it has no editors, and with just the kind of pluck that allows it to be the organ of Governor Magoffin, after he has pronounced against Geo. W. Johnson, publishes an appeal, with the names of the latter and our friend W. B. Machen attached. We do hope that this able effort of the Yeoman will be duly appreciated as a conservative effort to run with the hare and hold with the hounds.

The Louisville Courier, poor, suffering innocence, spoke out plainly; but then the Louisville Courier was not the organ of Governor Magoffin as the Yeoman was. We do not know which to pity most, the Yeoman, the Governor, the Courier, George Johnston, or our old friend Willis Machen; but our sympathies lean to the last. There is no doubt, however, that the Yeoman has carried off the palm as the organ of both Governors.

PUBLIC BINDER.—At the recent session of the Legislature the office of Public Binder was created, whose duty it is to bind the public laws, &c., ordered by the State in pursuance of law, an election was held on Saturday evening, which resulted as follows:
For A. C. Keenon.....80 votes
For J. M. Holmes.....11 votes

Mr. Keenon was then declared duly elected Public Binder, from January 1st, 1862, to the first Monday in August, 1864.

The Frankfort Yeoman, after attacking Douglas all his life, publishes a mutilated report of his speech, after death, and credits it to the Louisville Courier. We thought better of the Yeoman. A jack-all feeds upon the dead lion, but the jack-all brays about it.

The new steel vests, made at New-haven, stand a rifled pistol at twenty-five paces, by actual test, and Mr. Headley, with one on, was thrown out of his wagon and trod on by his horse, without injury.

"Without injury" to the man or the horse?

A blacksmith, living near Sedalia, Mo., was attacked on Wednesday evening last by three secessionists. In the struggle he killed two and wounded the other.

REPUBLICANISM DEAD.—An Albany correspondent of the Buffalo Courier thus comments upon the decrease of the Republican organization:

Another year we shall probably have no effective or formidable opposition. Republicanism is dead and cold, and the remains of the defunct organization should be put under ground without delay. Mr. Pomroy, Mr. Seward's immediate representative in Congress, pronounces the party dead, beyond the hope of resurrection, and he implores his friends to stand by the Administration on patriotic considerations, rejecting all expectation of party advantage. This view of the case seems to be generally concurred in, as well at Washington as throughout the country. Republicanism accomplished its mission when it elected Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. In this State, the leaders of the party gave a cognovit of their incapacity and unfitness to aid in conducting the Government, when they voluntarily surrendered their organization and invited their life-long adversaries to come in and share with them in the advantages and responsibilities of sustaining the Administration. They had an apparent majority of at least 50,000 in the State of New York—they were sure to be reinforced by the Federal Government; and yet so were wanting in the ability to conduct the Government, that they were obliged to surrender themselves over, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of the men whom they had made themselves hoarse in denouncing as unpatriotic, dishonest and corrupt.

WHAT THE EFFORT WOULD BE.—Speaking of any possible rupture between the British Empire and our Government, the New York Herald thus sums up the results: We have nothing to fear in a war with England but the blockade and investiture of our cities on the seaboard. For this latter danger Government should at once take steps to be prepared. All our coast defenses should be immediately repaired and strengthened, and contracts be given out for iron-plated vessels and floating batteries that will render our harbors impregnable. As regards any other results, we have nothing to apprehend. We could withdraw all our vessels from the ocean, and suffer a ten years' embargo, without its materially affecting our domestic condition. We happily concentrate within our boundaries all the elements—agricultural, industrial, and commercial—which make a country self-reliant and independent. If there be a necessity for it, we can dispense altogether with the silks, the woolsens, the wines, and other luxuries of European production. A blockade of our ports would do more injury to Europe in a single year than it would do to us in a dozen. For us to be united, greater independence and self-reliance, and a more abundant development of resources. For Europe, which depends so much on our products, it would be bankruptcy, starvation, revolution. We do not believe that either England or France are eager to proceed to extremities with a people thus naturally strong. The best way to avoid war, however, is to be prepared for it.

PLENTY OF ARMS.—A Washington correspondent says, "in order to put at rest the apprehensions of those who speculate upon the damage that will be done to the good cause on account of the prohibition of all exports of arms from Great Britain, it is only necessary to say that few or no orders have been sent for British muskets, rifles, cannon or military munitions. The Government a long time ago availed itself of supplies from other and more friendly sources."

HORRIBLE CRIME.—In London, a few weeks since, a youth of fifteen, who lived with his parents, took his half sister, eleven years of age, into a coal cellar, and strangled her with a piece of cord. The boy had a step mother, who treated him badly, and jealous of the affection bestowed upon his sister is said to have been the cause of the horrible crime. Before the murder the boy had borne a good character.

The Liverpool Mercury says: "It has been stated in some of the papers that Lieutenant Fairfax, who boarded the Trent, behaved in a rude and unbecoming manner whilst in the discharge of what even he must have considered a very disagreeable task. We are glad to be able, on the authority of a lady member of the family of one of the Commissioners, to contradict this statement. We are assured that the lieutenant, in carrying out the orders of his commander, behaved with the utmost courtesy, and personally conducted himself like an officer and a gentleman."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says: "The losses incident to bad faith and bad jobs are quite equal to anything men of limited imaginations ever surmised. Horses which cost the Government from eighty to one hundred dollars have been sold for as many cents. I hear of a positive sale of a Government horse for thirty seven cents, and the purchaser lost his animal before he got him home."

ADMINISTERING CONSOLATION TO PRISONERS AND CAPTIVES.—The London Times says: "The voices of Mason and Sillid, sounding from their captivity, are a thousand times more eloquent in London and Paris, than they would have been heard at St. James and the Tuilleries." That being the case, those gentlemen ought to feel comfortable and even cheerful in Fort Warren, and the South should cease their complainings.

ARRIVAL OF COTTON FROM PERAMBUCO. The bark Margaret of Philadelphia, now lying at New York, is discharging a cargo of cotton of superior staple from Perambuco. The stored fibres are contained in compressed bales, the materials used for balling being common cotton cloth and ropes made from bark.

The Reporter says a perfect calm exists in the Boston boot and shoe market. There are no buyers here, and but few orders are being received. Goods are still going forward on Government contracts, but these are fast winding up. Total shipments of boots and shoes by rail and sea, for the week, 9,144 cases.

A SKEWED DEVIL.—The New Bedford Standard says, with a most Satanic grin, "that he supposes the recent news from England, involving the prospects of a war with that country, is the good news which Seward promised us ten days ago, and which was to make us all so happy."

GEN. SCOTT ARRIVED.—A dispatch from St. John, N. F., of the 21st, says that Gen. Scott has arrived, and is on the Arago. His health is good. What does this speedy return mean?

A lively imagination is a great gift, provided it is not used to get, it is nothing but a soil equally luxuriant for all kinds of seeds.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, 1861.
Present—President Shanks, and Messrs. Downing, Gunkle, Osborne, Jefferson, and Baird.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with. A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor in relation to a resolution originating in his board, relating to the streets in Eastern District the sum of \$211 67 for repairing streets, the Mayor refusing to approve said resolution because the appropriation for said account had been expended. The Mayor's veto was sustained and the resolution rejected by the following vote:
Yeas—Mr. Gunkle—1.
Nays—Mr. President Shanks, and Messrs. Downing, Osborne, Jefferson, and Baird—5.

A resolution, adopted by this Board, allowing the Holding & Lamie \$8 40 was also returned by the Mayor with his objection, as above, when, on motion, the action on the same was postponed. The Street Inspector's report of the 19th Dec., 1861, for \$228 10 from 6th to 19th Dec., 1861, was referred to Street Committee of the Western District.

The report of the keeper of the Workhouse, on prisoners, &c., for the month of November, was read.

A contract executed by C. Murphy, to place stepping stones across Market street, between Floyd and Frank streets, was approved.

A resolution was passed by the Board, directing the City Engineer to give him some relief to enable him to pay his taxes, which was, on motion, referred to the Finance Committee.

Alderman Jefferson, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the communication of the Mayor in regard to the issue of bonds to relieve the city of her indebtedness, asked to be discharged from same, as proper action had been taken in the matter, when the committee was excused.

Alderman Jefferson, from the Military Committee, to whom was referred a resolution from the Mayor, relative to the proposed use of the third story of the Union Engine House to drill his company in, was excused from further consideration of same.

A resolution, adopted by the Street Committee of the Eastern District, to whom was referred a resolution from the Common Council, requesting the Mayor to order the sidewalk on the south side of Chestnut, between Shelby and Wayne streets, to be graded and paved, was adopted.

Alderman Osborne, from same Committee, offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to order the sidewalk on the north side of Green, between Brook and First streets, to be graded and paved, which was adopted.

Separate resolutions were adopted allowing the following claims:
T. L. Jefferson, \$1 75 for one barrel cement;
Gas Company, \$22 30 for sundries;
Wm. Arthur, \$8 for work on intersection of Third and Walnut streets;
A. J. Kline, \$41 40 for gravel for streets of the Eastern District;
Geo. Morris, \$9 50 for repairs to Preston street Markethouse.

Alderman Jefferson, from Committee on Gas and Water, offered a resolution directing the Gas Company to place public gas-lights at the intersection of Broadway and Eighth streets, which was adopted.

Alderman Jefferson offered a resolution directing the Street Committee of the Eastern District to cause to be suspended all pipes, &c., to streets of the Eastern District, which was adopted.

Alderman Jefferson offered a resolution directing the Mayor to collect the amount due the city from the Eastern District, which was adopted.

Separate resolutions from the Common Council allowing H. Huesteter \$66 50 for work at Main and Twelfth streets, M. Brivallier \$21 40 for sharpening picks, were referred to Street Committee.

A resolution from the Common Council allowing Olmstead and O'Connor \$69 and T. W. Briggs \$171 69 for coal furnished House, was referred to Committee on Work House.

A resolution from the Common Council allowing O. H. Stratton \$200 for fees as Clerk of City Court, to December 1st, 1861, was referred to the Committee on Police.

A resolution from a report, Eastern District, for \$151 60, from 11th to 28th November, was received from the Common Council and referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

A resolution from the Common Council directing the Mayor to advertise for bids and contract with the lowest bidder to keep in repair for three years the pumps in the Eastern and Western Districts, was adopted.

A resolution from the Common Council, to whom was referred a resolution from the Common Council, calling the attention of the Council to the finances of the city, and the amount expended under the different heads of appropriation, on motion, adopted, viz: Sundry petitions for tavern and coffeehouse licenses were received from the Common Council and referred to the Committee on Taverns and Coffeehouses.

A resolution was adopted to adjourn to meet again on Thursday evening, January 24, 1862, at 7 o'clock, when, on motion, the Board adjourned.

SAMUEL A. MILLER, Clerk.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
PORT ROYAL, Dec. 17, 10 P. M.

I have just been aboard the Wabash. I write this on the steamer Spaulding, to leave at daylight to-morrow. I suppose the connection will carry the news of Hollins' defeat, and the sinking of his ship by the Massachusetts; and also the Pickens' losses; but I have had some conversation with an officer of the Wabash, who conversed with a deserter from the Confederate Navy, an intelligent man. He says there is universal derision in the South over the loss of the Wabash, and that the whole game is up. New Orleans is particularly despondent. The sugar planters are Union at heart, and if we take New Orleans or Mobile the cotton planters would all bring their cotton in for sale.

There is great destitution, and planters have nothing to feed their negroes on. There has been a great negro insurrection in Mississippi, and an immense quantity of property destroyed.—\$150,000 on the Quitman estate alone.—New York Paper.

In the Tennessee Legislature, on the 4th inst., the following was offered as an amendment to the bill to protect the property of married women, and is now awaiting action:

"Be it further enacted, That all women, of whatever age, rank, profession, or degree, whether virgin, maid, or widow, that shall impose upon, seduce, or betray into matrimony any male subject in the Confederate States of America, by the means of seduction, persuasion, or any other means, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction, shall be fined the sum of \$100, and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court trying the cause."

Burnett, the rebel Senator from Kentucky, is in Richmond. Before leaving Washington last summer he sold his claim for pay and mileage at the present session to John C. River, of his ship by the Congressional Globe, who is disgusted to find that the Secessionist swindled him.—Boston Post.

"I suppose," said a quack while feeling the pulse of his patient, "that you think me a humbug."
"Yes," replied the sick man, "I perceive you can discover a man's thoughts by his pulse."

Says the New Bedford Mercury: What a grand idea landing on Ship Island and attempting to take New Orleans with an Abolition proclamation.

A recent London Times says it will take at least four months to finish the four new iron-clad frigates.

British Steel-Clad Ships.
WHAT WE SHALL HAVE TO ENCOUNTER ON THE OCEAN WHEN WE GO TO WAR WITH ENGLAND.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)
It is stated that 100,000 tons of steel are being made in England, and that a visit from the Warrior, the famous steel-plated frigate. If this report be true, we shall have an opportunity of judging for ourselves, from our examination of her framework and accoutrements, what kind of an antagonist she is likely to prove. She is of six thousand tons burden; she has been tried as a sea-going ship, and found to be a complete success; her speed exceeds that of any vessel in the world, and her size and power are unsurpassed. Such is the account given of her by the English papers, and we have little doubt that it is substantially correct. Our readers would, perhaps, like to know a little more about the steel-plated ships that the British Government has built in England; we have, therefore, collected the following particulars on the subject:

The Warrior is completely equipped. Her armament consists of eight guns on her upper deck, viz: two 110 pounder, four 40 pounder, and two 25 pounder. She has also thirty-six guns on her main deck, ten of which are 100 pounders and the remainder 68 pounders, which throw shells fired with molten iron. With her steel armor, she weighs nine thousand tons, draws twenty six feet of water, and can make sixteen and a half miles an hour. Her engines have nearly six thousand horse power, and she is built in compartments, her sides, her bottom, and her water-tight bulkheads, are all of steel. She is also equipped, and has just made her trial trip successfully. She steamed round from the Clyde, where she was built, to Spithead, at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, and in a few days is to take her place in the channel fleet. Then there are two smaller frigates—the Resistance and the Defense. The Resistance was being fitted for sea at Sheerness, and the Defense at Portsmouth. They are 3,700 tons burden, each, and have in this time probably joined the channel fleet. These four ships carry between them one hundred and twenty-six of the heaviest Armstrong guns.

Then come a class of ships which but little is known at present, viz: the Valiant and the Hector. These ships are far advanced in construction, and will be ready for sea in May next. Their tonnage is 4,000 tons more than the Resistance, and nearly 2,000 tons more than the Valiant. They have by no means a handsome appearance, owing to the stem and stern being almost precisely of the same form. The object of this is to give increased facilities for putting in the armor plates. The Valiant will differ from any other of the iron ships in being completely protected above the water-line by armor plates. By having the bow and stern as nearly as possible similar, the trouble and expense of bending the plates will be considerably reduced. The Valiant also differs from the Resistance in not having an advanced prow or beak, for running down the ships of the enemy. The frame-work of this vessel is of enormous strength. The keel piece is formed of iron plates, each of which is secured to this rib for the sides are secured two feet apart from each other. At their junction with the keel they are two feet in depth, and taper off at the main deck to ten inches in depth. The iron ribs are nine-sixteenths of an inch at the bottom, gradually reducing in thickness to five-eighths of an inch at the upper parts. The beams for the decks are also of great strength, being 12 inches in depth for the lower, and 14 inches for the upper part, the thickness of the metal being one inch eight-eighths of an inch.

On the upper and main decks the beams are rolled iron, on the Butterley patent; for the lower deck the beams are formed upon the ordinary plan of rivetting the plates. The stern piece is described as being one of the finest specimens of iron casting and forging work ever produced. It rises a bold curve from the keel to the main deck. Its dimensions are two feet ten inches in depth, and the metal is nine inches thick. The difficulties of forming such a piece in iron were very great. In the first place the iron was forged and hammered into an enormous plate of rather more than nine inches thick, about three feet wide, and some forty feet long. Having been brought into this stage, it was then placed in a set of four great planing machines, which slowly and gradually reduced its outer edge or surface, to deep grooves in it in which the common plates are to be placed, and finally the solid mass was bent into the exact curve required for its position at the stern.

Both the Valiant and the Hector are built in water tight compartments, with a view to the safety as well as the greater strength of the ship. There are not less than seventy-eight water tight compartments. At the stem and the stern, for about twelve feet each, and behind the mainmast, the water-tight partition is perfectly honey combed with iron cellular plates. The majority of the iron cells are not more than three feet deep, and less than two feet wide. Access to them is obtained through manholes in the different compartments. In some parts the cells are smaller, and a man in passing down to the lower series, has his body in three of these iron compartments at the same time. Such is the admirable manner in which these dark chambers are constructed, that they are not only water-tight, but also fire-tight. A jet of these cells is to secure firmly the stem and the stern to the main body of the ship.

For five or six feet below the main deck, fore and aft, there is no armor-plating, and placed on the main deck, in the center, is a large gun. The object of this is to catch the shot of the enemy. An ordinary cannon ball might pass through the side of one of these compartments, but its speed and power would be so far checked as to be unable to penetrate the armor-plating. In some parts the armor-plating is thicker, and a man in passing down to the lower series, has his body in three of these iron compartments at the same time. Such is the admirable manner in which these dark chambers are constructed, that they are not only water-tight, but also fire-tight. A jet of these cells is to secure firmly the stem and the stern to the main body of the ship.

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By the end of next year, or the beginning of 1863, England will have, without any additional exertion, nineteen armor-plated ships to form a squadron for the defense of the channel, and to meet the iron-clad vessels of the enemy. It is evident that the character of naval warfare has entirely changed. The time when ships lay yard-arms to yard-arm, firing into each other for a whole day, has gone for ever. An engagement between two hostile fleets in the present war would probably not last an hour, for by that time two-thirds of all the ships engaged would be sunk or blown up. Wooden ships would disappear like soap-bubbles under the concentrated fire of the Warrior's broadside. The question now is, will it be the result when two armor-plated vessels shall encounter each other? Hitherto neither England nor France has succeeded in making iron-steel-proof vessels (we are speaking of the Warrior's predecessors). In the Crimean war the English floating batteries were to pieces under a fire of solid sixty-eight pounders. The French boats employed in the attack on Kinburn, though hit by only thirty-two pound shot, gave unmistakable signs of a total defeat. It is not to be expected that more knocks or heavier metal would send them to the bottom. But then these were small vessels, and their defenses were trifling compared with the new armor-plated; and so they do not serve to furnish a basis for the inference that would happen were the Warrior to encounter La Gloire, or the guns of a well appointed force.

Nevertheless it is clear that wooden ships, or wooden ships plated with iron, will not be able to resist successfully these enormous iron fabrics. The Warrior, originally designed for a steam-ship, not now converted into a fighting ship, can still be used as a sharp-shooted, weighing nine thousand tons, and moving at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, would out a ship like the Niagara in two with the greatest ease, though perhaps not without some slight damage to itself. Our government cannot prepare too soon to encounter these Warriors and Black Princes of the ocean.

The English Complication.
That our readers may be posted as to the stand taken by the loyalists of all shades of opinions on the rapidly-clouding relations with England, we propose day by day to give extracts from our exchanges, and from correspondents.

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writes two letters on the 18th, from which we make the following extracts:

The English complication comes upon us in this our hour of sore tribulation, while we are engaged in a contest, the magnitude of which no chronicle records. We are in a struggle which involves our life and our liberty—our happiness as a people, and our existence as a Government. We have thrown every dollar we possess—our own lives, and the lives of those we love—into this struggle. And now, when on the point of crushing this infamous serpent of Secession, Great Britain appears upon the scene, and menaces us with destruction. It is as though a strong man, engaged in a death-struggle with a monster, should find himself stabbed in the back by an insidious friend, who takes advantage of his misfortune to consummate his assassination. While other nations gaze with awe, and most of them with sympathy, upon the conflict of our people with a gang of robbers, England helps the robbers, and draws the dagger upon our country.

Further on he says that, in order to avoid war and do so without dishonor—

We can offer to replace the rebel envoys on board the Trent, and then have that vessel conveyed, with its "contentious" cargo, to a neutral port, and tried according to the British constitution of international law. Or we can say that no offense was intended to England (as none was intended) in the detention of the Trent, but that, in arresting two notorious traitors bent on destroying our glorious Government, we felt that we were doing what was just and right. We would have done under the same circumstances. Or, with these propositions and protestations, we can offer to submit the whole case to the arbitration of Russia or France, or both together. Should the British Government accept any one of these suggestions or explanations, the case can really be adjusted. Should she refuse, there can be but one judgment pronounced. She will forfeit the respect of every civilized Government on earth. But whether she accepts or rejects them, the much is written in the Book of Fate—that if she has attempted to embarrass or to assail the United States in their present mighty trouble, she has made external foes of all the loyal millions of America and the world's sympathy forever.

If we do concede the demands of England, however, it will only be because we desire to crush this rebellion—as a duty we owe to mankind. It will be because we prefer to make the greater evil, and do not wish to be alternated from one misfortune to another, and comparatively unimportant quarrel; it will be because we prefer national salvation to the gratification of any feeling of national pride. It will be a great act of self-denial. But when we come to think of the rebellion, and of the magnificent army, educated and organized, and with the sense of this wrong weighing upon them. It will be with a navy competent to meet any navy upon the globe. It will be for us, then, to remember how England was so open in the day of our misfortune, and to make that remembrance a dark and fearful page of her history, and an eternal memory in our own.

Eastern Kentucky—Situation.
The Mount Sterling Whig, of the 20th, contains the following items:

In our last issue we announced to the public our conviction of the return of Williams' rebel marauders to the mountains, and belief that, unless proper measures were taken to prevent, they would overrun this section within a week. We, at the same time, issued a Sunday night call for volunteers, to rally at once in town, and form themselves into a cavalry company. The day after the issuing of the paper, 60 men had enrolled themselves into such a company for services against the rebels, and met in the Court-house, and organized for the emergency by electing a Captain—the other officers to be elected on a subsequent day—the result of which was that the editor of this paper was unanimously elected to said position, which he has since filled with honor and fidelity. On that night, through Colonel Apperson, we received a supply of arms from Lexington and distributed them out.

Major Sudduth also passed through town on that day with a lot of arms for Bath, where he was raising a force.

On that night part of our army went up towards Hazelgreen and West Liberty on a reconnaissance of the enemy's operations and their position and strength. They found out on Sunday night that the rebels had arrived in camp, in West Liberty, on the previous night, from Montgomery and Bath, who must have had anything but encouraging news for them, since it produced a perfect Bull Run panic among them. They immediately commenced preparing their arrangements for a retreat on Prestonsburg, and accordingly, on Sunday the whole force fell back in that direction. We do not believe, however, that they went to Prestonsburg, because before they would there they would learn that there were some three thousand Union troops on the Sandy watching for them; our opinion, therefore, is, they went in the direction of Letcher, and will make for Humphrey Marsh's camp.

So for the present we are again relieved of these pestilent marauders, to the great disappointment of the secessionists, who confidently expected them here before this, one week ago. They even some of them, had gone so far as to commence cooking and preparing for them.

Our town was thrown into quite a state of alarm by a company of seventy men from Bath, dashed into town on Wednesday, a little after dark, and commenced cheering under command of Major Sudduth. Nobody knew of their coming, and consequently nearly every one believed, for a short time, they were secessionists. On hearing the cheers for the Union, the illusion was soon dispelled, and the gallant and patriotic fellows were received with joy. They came after their arms, leaving the next morning.

LET THE FLAMES ROLL ON.—The Charleston Mercury, of the 30th ult., gives the following:

At eleven o'clock last night the heavens to the southwest were brilliantly illuminated with the patriotic flames ascending from the burning cotton. As the spectators witnessed it, they involuntarily burst forth with cheer after cheer, and each heart was warmed with a patriotic glow. Some of them, who had gone so far as to commence cooking and preparing for them.

Our town was thrown into quite a state of alarm by a company of seventy men from Bath, dashed into town on Wednesday, a little after dark, and commenced cheering under command of Major Sudduth. Nobody knew of their coming, and consequently nearly every one believed, for a short time, they were secessionists. On hearing the cheers for the Union, the illusion was soon dispelled, and the gallant and patriotic fellows were received with joy. They came after their arms, leaving the next morning.

TELEGRAPHIC.
From Yesterday's "Evening News."

Lord Lyons Makes an Official Communication!

The Herald's "Guess" False!</

Ball Democrat

SUNDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

ST. JOHNS, N. F. Dec. 21.—The Arago has arrived off Cape Race, from Havre on the 11th, and Southampton on the 12th. General Scott is a passenger on her. His health is improved.

The Warrior would be supplied with eight Armstrong one hundred pounders, and would change her forty pounders for seventy pounders. She would be ready for three years' service.

The Grenadier Guard are to hold themselves in readiness to embark at a moment's notice. Other troops have been ordered to proceed immediately to Canada.

The Niagara's advice caused an advance of 4 in money, and 90 for account.

The French press, except the Moniteur, say that France will remain neutral if there is war between England and the United States.

A large staff of medical officers have been ordered to Canada.

Captain Williams, of the Trent, received a letter from the British Government approving his conduct.

At Lloyd's risks on American ships have been refused.

Cotton is firmer and slightly advanced. Breadstuffs generally dull. Wheat quiet and declined. Corn heavy and declined.

OTTUMWA, Mo., Dec. 22.—I learned yesterday that among prisoners taken by Gen. Pope last Thursday was the notorious Col. Magruder, Mo. About two weeks ago Col. Magruder sent word to the commanding officer that his wife was dangerously ill, and begged to be permitted to see her. He was informed that if he would give his parole as a prisoner of war his request would be granted. He did so, and went home; and the next day he was heard of him as he commanded the rebel force which defended the bridge that Col. Davis carried by assault. He fled with his party, and was not taken until some time after the rest of the rebel force had surrendered, and in consequence of the darkness of the night, he was not recognized until the next day.

It seems that Col. Magruder, having visited his home and arranged his affairs, sent a messenger recalling his parole, but, instead of surrendering himself, as officers generally do, he left, and before this messenger reached Sedalia, was in the rebel army, and when the fight came on, feeling that he was reserved, and receiving different treatment from those who had not forfeited all right to be treated as prisoners of war, fought desperately but unsuccessfully. Gen. Pope refused to accept his parole, and ordered him to be confined in a stockade until Gen. Halleck decided what disposition to make him. He is one of the most desperate and unscrupulous of the marauders in this section, and it is to be hoped that he will receive the punishment his crimes and forfeitures deserve.

New York, December 22.—The Herald's Fort Monroe special states that eleven steamboats, propellers, and large launches are being built at Norfolk Navy yard, to attempt the recapture of Hatteras. They are to rendezvous at Roanoke Island, where they will be joined by gunboats now sitting out at Norfolk.

Eleven hundred men are said to be employed in Norfolk, under Englishmen, making guns and projectiles from recent English patterns.

Sedalia, Mo., December 22.—Thirty-four men, loaded with prisoners taken by Gen. Pope, go to St. Louis to-night. The prisoners are a motley crew, ranging from sixteen to seventy years of age. Many of the arms captured are United States muskets, and some of the men are dressed in United States uniforms taken from the troops at Lexington. Several United States weapons were also captured.

PALMYRA, Mo., Dec. 22.—Major McKee, with 103 men of Col. Bishop's regiment, encountered and repulsed 400 rebels four miles south of Hudson, and killed 10 and took 17 prisoners. The rebels were of our troops were slightly wounded. The rebels had attacked a stock train, captured all the stock, held the railroad men as prisoners, and were in the act of unloading the stock, when the stock, and men were recaptured by our troops.

New York, December 22.—News by the America says that Gen. Scott, previous to embarking on the Arago, had a long interview with Prince Napoleon.

There is no statement in England of warlike preparations.

Ireland Aroused.

"DEPENDENT WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA—MEETING OF NATIONALISTS—MOST IMPORTANT."

[From the Dublin Morning News.]

A large and most important meeting of Nationalists resident in Dublin was held in the European Hotel yesterday, James Plunkett, Esq., T. C., in the chair, to consider and determine upon the course which should be adopted in the present crisis of affairs. Among the gentlemen present were P. J. Smythe, Esq., James Gattwell, Esq., A. J. Sullivan (Nation), A. J. McKenna, Esq., Dennis Holland (Irishman), Dr. Waters, T. D. Sullivan (Nation), Michael Ryan, Thos. Nelson Underwood, P. Finnegan, Mr. Sweeney, Esq., and others. The meeting was adopted to the effect that a public meeting be held at the Round Room, Rotunda, on as early a day as that place of meeting can be had, which it was ascertained, would be on Wednesday. A sub-committee was formed to carry out the project of the meeting. The most perfect harmony and unanimity prevailed among the gentlemen present, and we trust important and beneficial results will accrue from the movement.

[From the Dublin Nation.]

War! That war! What does it mean? what does it mean for Ireland? The Irish nation, too, has its instincts, and these have told it something that fires the eye and stirs the blood of youth and sire all over the land. Never, since the shout of American Independence was heard, has there been such a word as Ireland has heard as "war." The Irish nation has never so momentously started Ireland. No prophet's voice is needed to foretell what all foresee. Yes, it may be that God has heeded our long suffering, and heard our fervent prayers. It may be that at the new war, fathers' eyes were hot to see. War between England and America—between England and the Irish abroad—between England and millions of our nearest and dearest kindred—our very flesh and blood. There are 100,000 armed and disciplined Irish soldiers in America—they are the banished Celts whom the Times proclaimed were "gone with a vengeance." Not "on the slopes of St. Antonio" did "the Irish troops" King Louis lay more wildly with excitement than would those vengeful Celts across the Western ocean, on the news that England drew the sword against America. In that hour the bitter memories of a lifetime—memories the most terrible that ever exile boys—would find vent in the cry for vengeance on their heartless exterminator—the exterminator that exulted over their expatriation, laughed at their sorrows, and mocked at their distress. Yes, if England has cause to start in high excitement at the new war, Ireland has cause deeper still. The crash of arms in America brought her free doom once before. She needs but the same firmness, unanimity, patriotism, to grasp it once more.

THE FOLLY OF CONGRESS.—It is perfect folly for Congress to be wasting its energies and its speciousness on the slavery question. Leave the slaves to be disposed of by Generals like Sherman. The integrity of the Union is assailed from the South and from across the sea. The finances of the country need to be arranged. Attend to these subjects, gentlemen, and leave the slaves to be disposed of by Generals like Sherman. The integrity of the Union is assailed from the South and from across the sea. The finances of the country need to be arranged. Attend to these subjects, gentlemen, and leave the slaves to be disposed of by Generals like Sherman.

Union Marble Works

M. MULDOON & CO.,
GREEN STREET, BET. THIRD AND FOURTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURERS OF MONUMENTS AND ALL KINDS OF MARBLE WORK.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
District of Kentucky,
vs.
JAMES HARRIS, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 11th day of December, 1861, by James Harris, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the District of Kentucky, in behalf of the United States, against sixteen pieces of black tin, contained in parcels or boxes, marked P. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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JAMES HARRIS, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 11th day of December, 1861, by James Harris, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the District of Kentucky, in behalf of the United States, against sixteen pieces of black tin, contained in parcels or boxes, marked P. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
District of Kentucky,
vs.
JAMES HARRIS, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 11th day of December, 1861, by James Harris, Esq.,